

# THE PRODUCERS OF CHINA.

They Are a Happy Class of People.

A rich Chinese wears silk, a poor one cotton. Since the proportion of rich to poor is about one in a thousand, it follows that the growth and manufacture of cotton are vital necessities. It is thought cotton culture was begun in the thirteenth century, the plant coming in from India, where



THE WEAVER.

It has been known for 2000 years. In spite of her unquenchable agriculture, China does not raise cotton for export—nor, in fact, enough for her own needs. In the growth and manufacture of it, as in everything else, the aim is not, as in these United States, to save hand labor, but to use as much of it as possible. There are no power-

looms for taking out the seed. Instead, the Chinese use the little hand-gin, very like those still to be found in the homegrown regions of the Appalachian chain. The gin is nothing more than a couple of small wooden rollers, made fast in uprights affixed to a bench. They are turned by a wooden crank, revolve one against the other, and free the cotton of seed by drawing the lint. The lint is fed to them by hand, and it takes a long and steady day's work to gin five pounds of lint—which means twenty pounds of cotton in the seed.

The cotton is carded simultaneously with the ginning. A second man stands at the end of the bench beating the clean cotton with the teak-wood or earth bowl, into big flaky "bails." These bails the women spin in various ways. Sometimes they use the old-fashioned spinning wheel. Much oftener it is something approximating the ancient distaff. The spinner twirls it steadily, walking around and around as she twirls, thus winding the lengthening thread into very long bails. If it is spun and run into broughes or hanks, they are often reeled with a hand-reef. Chinese industry is not as intricate as Chinese economy. Women usually work at such reeling while they stand and gossip in the alley ways between their houses. If there is no red handily they will be stitching upon a shoe sole, or a new salable article. Rare feet are

unknown in China. Even a beggar wears shoes, though he may have no other clothes than the head-bowl, which serves both as a hat and to hold out when there is a chance of rains.

Nothing is wasted in China. Even grass and wheat roots are pulled up, washed, dried and used for fuel. Scraps of paper and cloth are passed together to make the insoles of shoes. Bits of wood, are glued to build up either a board or a post. Women spinners and straw-plaiters earn in a day. The spinning, though, is most commonly like the weaving at the hand loom, only a part of unpaid household labor. Machine-made cloth and thread have of late come to bear heavily upon the cotton-workers, but that fact is in a degree offset by the growing import of raw cotton. Still some of the light yellow hand-made fabric, known the world over as nankeen, is shipped abroad. It is made from a peculiar yellow-staple cotton, hence not dyed. The same yellow-staple cotton is grown and manufactured by Americans in Louisiana, but the fabric is so scarce it does not compete with the Chinese one.

Five dollars a year will clothe a Chinese husband and wife something more than decently. Underwear is unknown—so is fitting a garment. The only measures taken are from the hip to the ground, and from the middle

of the breast to the finger tips. Fashion does not change. Winter garments and bedding are washed with cotton. Once a year they must be ripped apart and washed, padding and all.

How needless is economy may be judged from a few figures. Unskilled laborers are paid upon an average 75 a day. Masons, carpenters and stone cutters, here as elsewhere the aristocracy of labor, get from 250 to 300 a day.



THE STONE CUTTERS.

According to the average of prices of articles of consumption in China the day is equivalent to \$2.50 per day here. Work begins at sunrise and keeps up until dark. Notwithstanding all which strikes are virtually unknown, and the Chinese laborer is the happiest and most contented in the world.

## Current Topics

### Wilhelmina to Wed.

The LOCAL ANGELOTT announces the engagement of Queen Wilhelmina to Prince Frederick Adolf of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. At frequent intervals since Wilhelmina ascended the throne rumor has had it that she was in wedlock or that prince of a noble house. Among the princes named as aspirants have been the eldest son of the prince regent of Brunswick, Prince Friedrich-Heinrich of Prussia, born on July 15, 1874, and whose grandmother was a Dutch princess, the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, and Prince Heros of Saxony. Wilhelmina, the Princess, more nearly related to Queen Wilhelmina, as his grandmother, who was

### Will Be Her Third War.

A rich young American girl has gone to China to assist in caring for the soldiers of Uncle Sam and the other countries who are battling with the Chinese hordes. She is Miss Margaret Livingston Chanler, sister of William Astor Chanler, former president of the American Red Cross, and a descendant of the original John Jacob Astor. Three years ago Miss Chanler relinquished a life of pleasure to become a member of the Red Cross society. She learned to be a trained nurse in New York, and when the Spanish war broke out she went to Santiago as one of Clara Barton's co-workers. Later she was sent to Porto Rico, where she established a private hospital for soldiers. For her heroic services in Cuba and Porto Rico Miss Chanler was voted a gold medal by congress and a vote of thanks by the New York state legislature. Miss Chanler went to the Philippines not long ago. She is now on the United States hospital ship Relief, which is cruising with the American warship off Yaku, within easy reach of the allied forces now in Peleu city. Her zealous sympathy for the soldiers has made her deeply beloved by our boys in blue. Miss Chanler enjoys a private income of \$15,000 a year and is said to devote all of this sum to philanthropic work.

Miss Chanler.



### QUEEN WILHELMINA.

also a Dutch princess, was the sister of King William II. Prince Harold of Denmark, whose maternal grandmother, the late Queen Louise of Sweden and Norway, was a daughter of Prince Friedrich of the Netherlands by his marriage with the Princess Louise of Prussia, a daughter of Friedrich Wilhelm III, was also thought to have a fair chance of success, and in fact most of the young Protestant princess of suitable age have been in turn spoken of as the future prince.

### To Recoup Fortune.

When Miss Dorothy Wadebaker, granddaughter of the South Bend (Ind.) wagon manufacturer, married Scott McKee, several years ago, she was worth a million dollars, which he had inherited from his father, a Pennsylvania oil magnate. Now, through the husband's profligacy, his patrimony



MRS. SCOTT MCKEE.

has disappeared. His wife will attempt to recoup her fortune by going on the stage.

### Mrs. Maybrick Is Hopeful.

For the first time since her sentence was imposed eleven years ago Mrs. Florence Maybrick had a private interview with her counsel, Dr. Clark Bell of New York, at the Aylesbury prison in England the other day. Mrs. Maybrick is indignant at the attacks made by the Liverpool Post on the late chief justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, former counsel for the prisoner. "The only person up to the present who ever saw me alone," she Mrs. Maybrick said, "was the chief justice. When the assizes came here last February Lord Russell came to the prison and asked to see me. When he was starting to go he said: 'Mrs. Maybrick, I am doing all in my power for your release. Whatever happens, remember this—that if there is one man in England who believes in your innocence, I am that man.' It was only by accident that I heard of Lord Russell's death, for I have not seen a newspaper for a decade, but I could not help but feel that in his death I had lost my best friend."

For the last few days Mrs. Maybrick has been in a hospital ward, owing to a slight illness, but she says her health is generally good. The recent United States memorial is still in the hands of the home secretary, Mr. Matthew White Ridley, and Mrs. Maybrick's friends are hopeful that when the answer comes it will be a pardon.

### Patriotic Virginian.

Captain Joseph K. Willard, who resides in Virginia, but is a large property owner in Washington, and who is called for the nomination for lieutenant governor of Virginia, is one of the patriotic young men of the nation who have inherited great fortunes. He raised a company at his own expense and went to Cuba as its captain in the Spanish war. His father, the owner of the famous Willard's hotel in Washington, served as a captain in the Union army during the civil war.

### Great Railroad Plan.

A great scheme is now being seriously discussed by a company of Franco-American capitalists. It is nothing less than making a trip from Paris via Berlin, Moscow and St. Petersburg to New York city by rail. To do this the great strait will be bridged, which at its narrowest point is about twenty miles wide. The preliminary investigation for the route will soon be commenced by Harry de Windt, the great traveler and Siberian explorer. He will be accompanied by an engineer and upon their report will depend the future action of the adventurous capitalists. The journey is likely to have good results, even though the railroad scheme should not be found feasible, for Mr. de Windt will endeavor to ascertain if a paying trade between Siberia and Alaska could not be established across Siberia, if a good seaport were located on the Siberian coast.

### Was a Great Sculptor.

Carl Rohl-Smith, the sculptor of Washington, died at Copenhagen last week of Bright's disease. Mr. Rohl-Smith was born in Denmark and came to America in the early 80's. A notable piece of art executed under the direction of the sculptor stands in a city park at Des Moines, Ia. To Carl Rohl-Smith had also been given the honor and distinction of creating the granite and bronze statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman, now in course of construction at the south front of the treasury.

### Care of Babies in France.

It is not generally known that in France it is a penal offense to give any form of solid food to babies under a year old unless it is prescribed in writing by a properly qualified medical man. Nurses are also forbidden to use for their charges any sort of feeding bottle having a rubber tube. These and other equally stringent laws have recently been enacted by the French government, for in despair of increasing the birth rate of their country they are now doing their utmost to save the lives of the comparatively small number of babies who are born.

### Care of Babies in France.

It is not generally known that in France it is a penal offense to give any form of solid food to babies under a year old unless it is prescribed in writing by a properly qualified medical man. Nurses are also forbidden to use for their charges any sort of feeding bottle having a rubber tube. These and other equally stringent laws have recently been enacted by the French government, for in despair of increasing the birth rate of their country they are now doing their utmost to save the lives of the comparatively small number of babies who are born.

### Care of Babies in France.

It is not generally known that in France it is a penal offense to give any form of solid food to babies under a year old unless it is prescribed in writing by a properly qualified medical man. Nurses are also forbidden to use for their charges any sort of feeding bottle having a rubber tube. These and other equally stringent laws have recently been enacted by the French government, for in despair of increasing the birth rate of their country they are now doing their utmost to save the lives of the comparatively small number of babies who are born.

### Care of Babies in France.

It is not generally known that in France it is a penal offense to give any form of solid food to babies under a year old unless it is prescribed in writing by a properly qualified medical man. Nurses are also forbidden to use for their charges any sort of feeding bottle having a rubber tube. These and other equally stringent laws have recently been enacted by the French government, for in despair of increasing the birth rate of their country they are now doing their utmost to save the lives of the comparatively small number of babies who are born.

### Care of Babies in France.

It is not generally known that in France it is a penal offense to give any form of solid food to babies under a year old unless it is prescribed in writing by a properly qualified medical man. Nurses are also forbidden to use for their charges any sort of feeding bottle having a rubber tube. These and other equally stringent laws have recently been enacted by the French government, for in despair of increasing the birth rate of their country they are now doing their utmost to save the lives of the comparatively small number of babies who are born.

## Russians Saved Women and Children.

We occasionally hear adverse reports of the conduct of the Russian soldiers in the field. As a matter of fact, such reports generally emanate from untruthful sources. The fact is that, were it not for the protecting arm of the czar's soldiers in China, terrible bloodshed would have resulted at many points. Some days before the capture of Tientsin a company of Russian soldiers entered the city. Of their heroic efforts in behalf of the foreigners Mrs. Charles Denby, Jr., wife of the son of the ex-minister in China, writes from Tientsin: "Thousands of lives in the city were saved and the Russians began their attack on the settlement; so we were all aroused at 4 o'clock, and every one who lived in the extra concession went either to friends on the Victoria road, or to the town hall. As it happened, Mrs. von Hannekin had asked us to come to her in case of alarm, so we occupied in the town hall. There were perhaps 100 people who remained in their homes. All the rest were huddled together in Gordon hall for ten days."

"The Chinese troops were everywhere. Two days before the alarm 1,200 Russian troops arrived. They saved our lives. Had it not been for them all of us would have been slaughtered. On that Monday they fought



MRS. CHARLES DENBY, JR.

In Native Costume.

5,000 Chinese well-drilled troops for twelve hours. At one time they thought they could not hold them at bay, but in the evening the Russians still maintained their position. How Russians fought and suffered! I cannot describe their courage. For three days they lay in the open, exposed to a terrible fire, without being able to fight back. The Chinese were behind trenches, so the Russians could not afford to waste ammunition.

"All these days we were waiting and waiting for re-enforcements. We could not believe the admiral would bombard the forts at Taku, plunge us into war and then leave us with only a few hundred troops. Such, however, was the case. No one knew where the help lay. There were three dreadful days of fighting. But when the second additional troops were dispatched from Taku, after the arrival of Jim Watts, the brave Russian soldier, they were able with such a re-enforcement to work their way through. Thus they all arrived on Sunday morning and we were saved."

Miss Tillie Fahr of San Francisco, who was also a refugee at Gordon hall,

pays a high tribute to Jim Watts. In her diary of June 19 she says:

"They are bombarding us heavier today than heretofore. Early this morning I stood behind a closed window peeping through the shutter slats. Four bullets pierced the shutters, but did not strike me. I rushed to the commanding officer and told him that the bullets must have come from a Chinaman concealed in a tree flanking the window. Calling four Cossacks, we went to the tree, and sure enough shook out a Chinaman, whose first inquiry was whether he had killed the lady. I told him I was very much alive. My would-be assassin was immediately tried and shot. \* \* \* All else may be dead, but heroism still lives. Jim Watts rides to Taku to bring us reinforcements. He heads for Taku, but may ride into the very jaws of death. It is a most perilous undertaking, but brave Jim Watts gladly risk his life. I myself heard him offer it. 'Some one must go to Taku,' said the commanding officer. 'It may mean the lives of women and children—it may mean death to the rider. Who will go?' 'I know the roads, every inch of them,' let me hear, said a voice. 'That's Jim Watts,' whispered the officer. 'I shall go. It is right, I am the older brother.' We saw him mount his horse, we heard the thud of the hoofs beat more faintly and die. Hope took on new lease of life from this. Before reinforcements could reach us it would be too late, granting that brave Jim Watts ever reached Taku. And what more unlikely than that?"

"June 21.—Through the glasses I saw the troops coming nearer and nearer. Are they re-enforcements for the Russians or not? Closer they come, and yet we cannot distinguish them. Eyes strain through glasses nor catch a gleam to their identity. Another half hour. Suddenly something flutters to the wind. The stars and stripes, thank God! Thank God! They are coming to us and we shall not be. How good heaven is, how sweet is life! The stars and stripes, and we wept and HOPED the first time since that day long ago when we came to Gordon hall. God bless Jim Watts! Other flags are now visible—it is 10:30 in the morning. \* \* \* The troops reached us before 2 o'clock. The rest of the day has been very quiet. The Chinese are evidently puzzled what move to make next. How strange not to hear the shelling! There are other discordant sounds, though—the moos of the hungry cows, the bray of the donkeys and from the other starved animals come a cry for something to eat. Poor creatures; yet it is impossible to spare food for them."

### The Name "America."

Ricardo Palma of Lima, the director of the National Library of Peru, has published a book reviving and reviewing the old controversy as to the origin of the name "America." He contends that this hemisphere was not named after Amerigo Vesputi, but that the Florentine merchant's name was changed by a French painter to "America" in honor of his travels in the new world; thus a German professor, either ignorantly or wilfully, carried on the compliment, and from a nickname gave two continents their present title. The Florentine merchant's name was changed by a French painter to "America" in honor of his travels in the new world; thus a German professor, either ignorantly or wilfully, carried on the compliment, and from a nickname gave two continents their present title. The Florentine merchant's name was changed by a French painter to "America" in honor of his travels in the new world; thus a German professor, either ignorantly or wilfully, carried on the compliment, and from a nickname gave two continents their present title.

makes out a good case for Marconi's theory.

"America" is the native name of the mountain range between Lake Nicaragua and the Marquillo coast. The termination "ia," or "ia," is common in native place-names all around the Caribbean. Spanish voyagers, for years after Columbus were still searching for the water passage to India and for gold. Both motives caused them to give particular attention to the western end of the Caribbean. So the name "America" became familiar long before it got into books. Vesputi's account of his voyage, published in 1499, was the first printed description of the mainland of the new world. It ran through many editions in several languages, and brought its author's name into much notice. In the Latin editions Vesputi's name was Latinized into "Albericus Vesputinus."

### Woman's Ingenuity.

The wiles of the policemen of Philadelphia devised a plan for keeping their husbands cool during the hot weather the other day. It, at least, illustrates how the ingenuity of a woman may make light of official rules, even though they be those of a municipal police department.



How Philadelphia Police Keep Their Husbands Cool.

One of the strictest regulations of the Philadelphia department is that all officers on duty must wear coat and vest, and must have the top button of the coat buttoned. No infractions of his rule are allowed even under conditions which make Philadelphia policemen are all strictly observing the rule, and yet they are keeping reasonably cool. The wife of each of them has taken an old vest and entirely cut away the back and sides, leaving only a single thickness of fine cloth in front without lining. This remnant has been sewed into the coat, which is also entirely robbed of its lining, so that while the appearance remains the substance is almost lacking.

### Chinese Code of Etiquette.

The standard book of etiquette in China was written by Lady Cho, 2,700 years ago. Lady Cho was the widow of a distinguished literary man of the time, and after his death was left with his memory. Her husband's brother was historian of that dynasty, but when his work was half completed he lost his sight. The Emperor sent a messenger to him asking him who could finish his book and the reply was returned that only his brother's wife was capable of doing it. The Emperor sent for Lady Cho and she was conducted in the greatest of state to the Emperor's palace. There she completed her brother-in-law's work so satisfactorily that it is impossible to tell where the man left off and the woman began.

### To Make a Garden of the Sudan.

Capitalists of London, according to reports which emanate from imports

in this country, are formulating plans to turn the entire Sudan, in Africa, into a gigantic fruit garden. They expect that the product of their venture will supply the whole of Europe with such fruits that can be raised only in hot and moist climates. A large consignment of fruit trees has already been shipped to the Sudan and it is found that these take root and bloom as do the native trees, then millions of other trees will be shipped and set out. Reports which have thoroughly convinced the Sudanese and considered the enterprise from all standpoints are confident that the scheme is feasible and will prove highly successful.

### Labouchere Accused.

London Truth publishes correspondence advising that paper of the seizure at Pretoria of a compromising letter from Montagu White, former consul general of the South African republic in London, to Secretary of State Balfour dated Aug. 4, 1909, and two letters from Henry Labouchere to Mr. White, dated respectively Aug. 2, 1909, and Aug. 4, 1909, which Mr. White appears to have inclosed to Secretary Balfour, and a letter of Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, inviting Mr. Labouchere to offer explanations or observations, thereon, and Mr. Labouchere's reply. Mr. Labouchere's letters are brief and amount to advice to the Transvaal to gain time by the acceptance of the proposed commission to settle the franchise questions, etc., together with an expression of opinion from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the house of commons, and the Liberals generally that the British cabinet proposed the appointment of the commission with the view of giving Mr. Chamberlain a chance to "climb down," and that the cabinet was determined to have as was.



HENRY LABOUCHERE.

ance of the proposed commission to settle the franchise questions, etc., together with an expression of opinion from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the house of commons, and the Liberals generally that the British cabinet proposed the appointment of the commission with the view of giving Mr. Chamberlain a chance to "climb down," and that the cabinet was determined to have as was.

Madame Richier, Meyerbeer's daughter, has presented to the museum her father's piano, a well-preserved Erard and another donor has added an eighteenth century lute-shaped piano of great beauty. This royal collection also includes the oldest upright oblique piano in existence. It was made in Paris by the inventor, Henri Pade, in 1825.

Over in Llan country, Missouri, a man wished to marry a widow who had seven children. With a view of avoiding all future trouble, he obtained the consent of all the children and of the intended bride's father before getting a license.